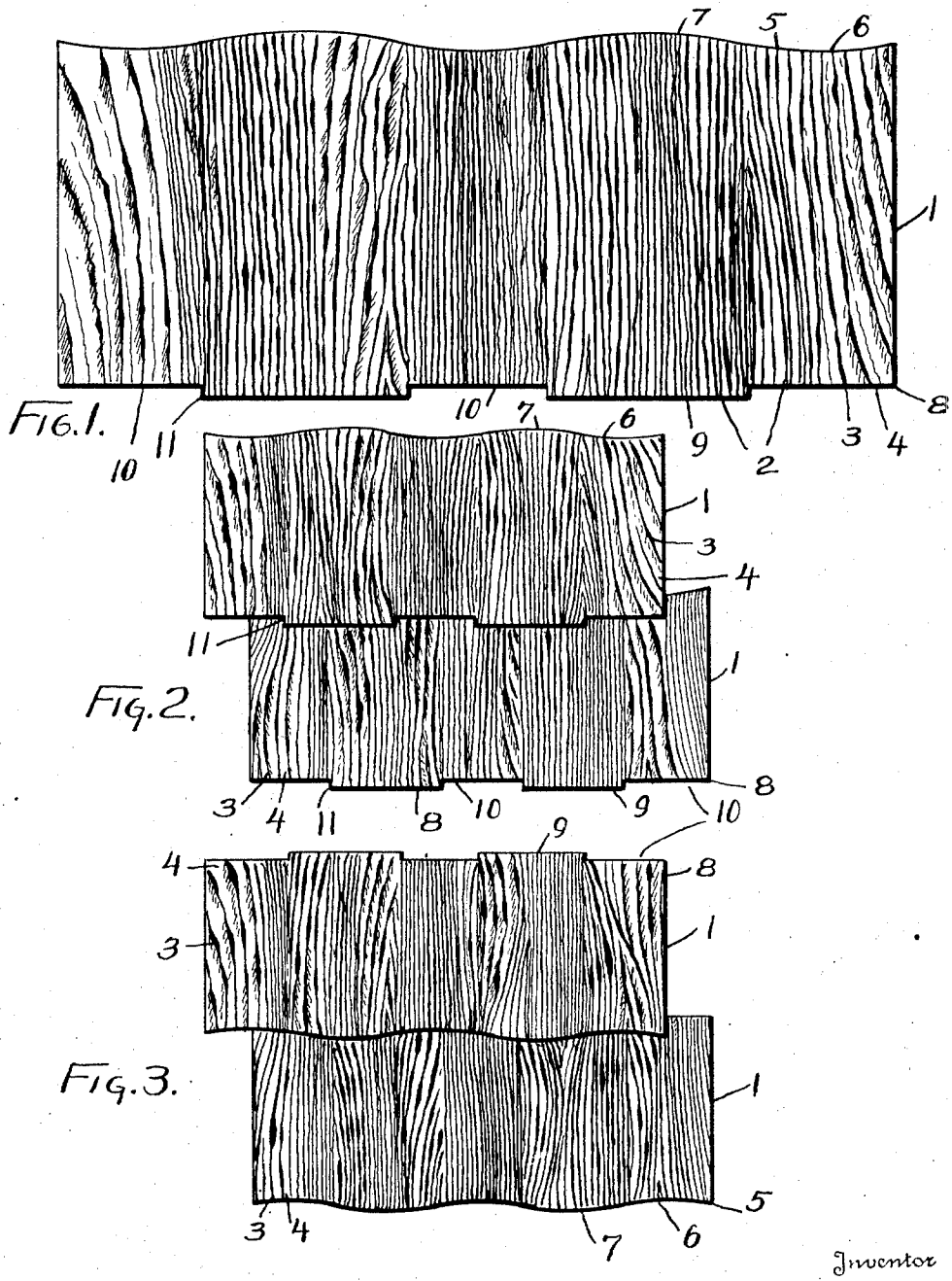
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WEATHER COVERING

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WEATHER COVERING

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2 Claims. (Cl. 108—8)

This invention relates to weather covering strips which are adapted to be laid in courses to cover the roof or sides of building structures, and particularly pertains to rigid weather covering material composed of compositions molded in shape, such as cement-asbestos material and the like. Weather surfacing material of this composition is naturally a grayish cement color unless a coloring material is incorporated and distributed throughout the composition or upon the exposed surface to give a color different from the natural color of the composition. Whether the strips are artificially colored or are retained in their natural color they present a somewhat drab and monotonous appearance in a wall or roof covering.

It is the aim of the present invention to provide weather covering strips having the weather exposed surface in the form of contrasting bands, preferably arranged to simulate individual shingles. These contrasting bands may advantageously be of varying and irregular widths to further simulate individual shingles and shingles of varying sizes. Cooperating with the contrasting bands on the weather exposed surface to further contrast and set off the bands, one or both of the longitudinal edges may be of irregular contour or outline. If both edges are provided with an irregular contour or outline, they are preferably different in design so that selecting the edge of the strips to be exposed, the desired design of roofing or siding covering may be obtained. One irregular edge of the strip may be of a contour to make the contrast between the surface bands less distinct, whereas the other irregular edge may be of a contour to make the contrast between the bands more distinct.

For a better understanding of the invention, reference may be made to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of the weather exposed side of a weather covering strip embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a section of a roofing or siding covering composed of courses of strips laid with the irregular edges of the strips exposed; and

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a section of roofing or siding covering composed of courses of strips laid with the opposite irregular edges of the strips exposed.

Referring specifically to the drawing in which like numerals are used to designate like parts, numeral 1 designates a weather covering strip of indefinite length and width. Ordinarily it is preferably between two and three feet in length and between eight and fifteen inches in width. The strip is made from a composition such as cement-asbestos composition which is either poured into a mold provided with a platen to give the proper design or built up on a cumulator roll to the desired thickness and thereafter subjected to an embossing operation to impress on the weather exposed surface a plurality of contrasting bands 2 disposed transversely of the strip. The contrasting bands are preferably produced by ridges 3 and channels 4 disposed to simulate wood graining or other designs. The ridges and channels are of irregular heights and shape, extending across the width of the shingles so as to provide irregularly disposed transverse grooves for other advantages hereinafter referred to. The wood graining or other decorative design in the bands is to simulate individual shingles, and the bands may be of irregular and varying widths. The longitudinal edges may be straight and regular, or one or both of them may be of irregular contour or outline to provide a decorative exposed edge when the strips are laid in courses, and also to further contrast the adjacent bands on the weather exposed surface. It is also preferable where the opposite edges are both irregular, to provide two different designs so that the strips may be selectively laid with that irregular edge exposed which is selected to provide the design desired. Accordingly, one edge 5 may be in a continuous unbroken line but waved to provide convex projections 6 alternating with concave recesses 7. The waves may more or less conform with the projections and recesses, that is, the portion between a concave and a convex portion will be at the demarkation of the bands. The opposite edge 8 is provided with projections 9 alternating with recesses 10, there being a sharp step portion 11 between adjacent projections and the recesses. The recesses 10 and projections 11 may be complemental or non-complemental as may also be the projections 6 and recesses 7 provided on the other irregular edge. The recesses 10 and projections 9 conform in width to that of the bands with the stepped portion 11 conciding preferably with the line of demarkation between the bands, thereby cooperating with the bands to more distinctly accentuate the division between the bands and simulate individual shingles. The adjacent recesses and projections on each of the irregular edges may be irregular in depth and height. In addition to the decorative features of the transverse ridges and channels, they break up the surface of the strip and conceal any lime

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deposits that may accumulate upon and discolor the surface of the shingle resulting from efflorescence. Moreover, the lime deposits tend to accumulate in the channels inasmuch as they present the greatest surface area exposed, and drainage water concentrated in these channels is then directed against said deposits, causing them to be washed away.

Furthermore, the exposed weather surface is irregularly broken up into irregular heights and depths, thereby creating shadows of different intensity. These are arranged in bands which simulate individual elements, and the adjacent bands may be further set off from each other by having contrasting colors applied thereto. That is, one band will be in one color and another band will be of a different color. The end bands are preferably provided with substantially wide or coarse graining ridges so that in cutting or trimming the ends, a smoother trim may be obtained. If the graining were fine on the end bands at the edges the blade in passing through would travel through a ridge or ridges and divide same into portions at these points so that the edge would be rough and irregular. This results from the cutting being parallel or substantially parallel to the ridges. This does not happen where the cutting is transverse to the ridges, as on the longitudinal edges.

While I have shown one specific embodiment illustrating my invention and described same in detail, it will be understood that there may be various changes without departing from the spirit thereof.

I claim:

1. A weather covering strip comprising an elongated body having substantially wide transverse portions provided on the weather exposed surface of the strip with contrasting decorative bands formed by narrowly spaced transverse ridges and depressions which are relatively wide and narrow disposed to simulate individual bands, the end bands having marginal ridges which are sufficiently wider than the non-marginal ridges so as not to collapse when the ends are trimmed.

2. A weather covering strip comprising an elongated body having transverse decorative portions provided on the weather exposed surface of the strip composed of irregular closely spaced relatively wide and narrow ridges and depressions of varying widths disposed transversely to the strip, the relatively wide ridges being provided along the ends of the strips and the relatively narrow ones being between the ends of the strip.

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